

Minnetonka's search for a second consecutive title began with looking for replacements for graduated four-year starters Ryan Keating and Jake Kuppe. Boone, a junior, filled Keating's void at point guard after his family moved from the Minneapolis Washburn area to Minnetonka.

The Skippers' answer for Kuppe was already present in senior Grant Anderson, a 6-7 center with superb defensive skills and a quick first step.

And, best of all, the Skippers still had the high-scoring, high-flying Schilling.

Mounds View's state tournament only lasted one game a year ago, after the Mustangs lost 55-54 to Minneapolis North in the quarterfinals. Since that time, Horvath had been part of the gold-medal-winning 18-under team at the World Youth Games in Moscow last summer and become even more dominant a player. His experienced supporting cast, including Ecker and senior forward Drew Brodin, didn't hesitate to take important shots when Horvath found himself surrounded with defenders.

With Division I talents such as Schilling and Horvath able to take over games, the teams did their best to get rid of the opposing star. The Skippers pounded the ball inside to Anderson on their first few possessions, trying to put Horvath in early foul trouble, and were eventually successful. Schilling, on the other hand, aggressively ran into foul problems on his own.

Minnetonka led 14-12 after the first quarter, the difference being a T.J. Thedinga layup that Mounds View contended came after the buzzer.

IN HONOR OF JOHN F. SEGREST,
JR. UPON HIS 83RD BIRTHDAY

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize John F. Segrest, Jr. on the occasion of his 83rd birthday.

John Segrest was born and raised in Macon County, Alabama. He attended Tuskegee High School and was a member of the Tuskegee High School Football Team. After graduation in 1937, he went on to attend Auburn University and from there to work as a soil chemist for United Fruit Company in Costa Rica.

In 1941, he returned to Macon County to join the Air Force, feeling it important to fulfill his duty to his country. John Segrest flew his first mission in September of 1942 as a member of the 92nd Bomber Group and the 327th Squadron. Two weeks later, he was in an airplane that was hit by enemy fire. They were able to return to England, and despite the fact that he was injured, John Segrest put his men first. For this, he won the Air Medal and one Oak Leaf Cluster. On April 17, 1943, he was shot down over Germany and was taken as a Prisoner of War. He spent the next two years as a prisoner of war in Stalag 3. For this, he earned the Purple Heart and another Oak Leaf Cluster. He was discharged from the Air Force in 1946 and returned to Tuskegee, Alabama, and Auburn University where he completed his college degree.

John Segrest settled down in Macon County, married Frances Cobb and worked for the

Macon County Extension Service from 1946 until 1957. In 1958, he became Postmaster of Tuskegee, a position he held until 1981, when he retired to take care of his mother. Since his retirement, Mr. Segrest has become even more actively involved in politics. Finally, this year, he has decided to retire as Chairman of the Macon County Republican Party.

I salute the life of John F. Segrest, Jr. and his service to his country, his state and his community.

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I and my colleagues are introducing legislation to ensure that the federal Medicaid dollars recovered in last year's tobacco settlement are spent to improve the public health and to fund effective tobacco control policy.

In the last few months, the states have been asking Congress to overturn thirty years of Medicaid law. The states want to keep the federal health care dollars recovered under the settlement and to use these federal dollars for whatever purposes they desire. In the process, members are being urged to rewrite Medicaid law.

This is wrong. Half of the funds that are being recovered are federal funds that were spent by the federal government as its share of the Medicaid expenses for tobacco-related illness. These funds should not be used to build bridges, pave roads, or fund tax cuts. They should be used for health services and tobacco control programs.

That is why today I and my colleagues are introducing legislation that will ensure that these federal health care dollars are spent in the best way possible: to improve public health and to protect the health of our children.

I know that this position is not popular among the governors, but it is right. As federally elected officials, we have a responsibility to ensure that these federal health care dollars are spent wisely.

It is indisputable that the state settlements with the tobacco companies were in large part based on Medicaid claims. Tobacco-related illness costs the Medicaid program nearly \$13 billion a year, and over half of those costs are paid for by the federal government.

Money from the tobacco settlement should be spent to break the cycle of addiction, sickness, and death caused by smoking. That is why this legislation will require that 25% of the funds be spent by the states precisely for these purposes.

The bill also requires that 25% of the tobacco settlement be spent by the states on health. We have given the states options to tailor their expenditures to their priority health care needs. They can use the funds for outreach to enroll individuals—children, the elderly, and the disabled—who are eligible for health services or to help

with their Medicare premiums. They can use them to improve Medicaid coverage or services or they can use them to extend public health or preventive health programs.

Under this bill, most of the federal dollars are given back to the states, in recognition of their leadership role in suing the tobacco companies. There are, however, a few tobacco control activities that are best carried out at the federal level. For this reason, the bill retains at the federal level \$500 million to fund a nationwide anti-tobacco education campaign and \$100 million to implement the Surgeon General's recommendations on minority tobacco use. The bill also contains federal provisions to ensure that our tobacco farmers have a stable economic environment so that they can begin an orderly transition to a more diversified economy.

Today the original claims in the tobacco litigation have become story and legend, and it is easy for the facts to be forgotten. But the fact is that a substantial portion of the tobacco settlement is federal health care dollars. It is not the states' money to spend as they please. It is our duty and responsibility to ensure that these federal dollars are spent to improve our nation's health.

JOURNEY IN FAITH: WORKING FOR SPIRITUAL RENEWAL IN AMERICA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of speaking at the First Annual Summit Meeting of Journey in Faith, a non-profit organization dedicated to the moral and spiritual revitalization of America in the New Millennium. The mission of Journey in Faith is to equip the future leaders of America to be moral and spiritual strongholds for the next generation. It was an honor to open the first annual summit of this worthwhile organization. I submit the full text of my remarks at this point in the RECORD:

Thank you for your kind introduction. President Bradley, ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to be with you this morning—to welcome you to Capitol Hill, and to our International Relations Committee room.

I was reading some of the background material that Gene Bradley sent to me, and I noted that among the dangers we confront as we close out the 20th Century is the continuing violence worldwide; terrorism in the Middle East, tribal-based massacres of people in Africa, the conflict in Kosovo, and the narco-guerrillas in Latin America.

I couldn't help but wonder whether it is just a coincidence that we are meeting in the room of the one Committee of the House of Representatives whose responsibilities includes concern for these events and their impact—not only on America—but throughout the world.

I'm especially pleased that Gene invited me to address you as you open your conference, because he and I go back a long

way—to when our hair was darker, and we had more of it.

We have shared an interest in bringing government and business together in the planning and conduct of our Nation's foreign policies.

Gene Bradley founded "Journey in Faith" as a non-profit organization in the conviction that leadership by men and women of strong religious faith is needed now more than ever, as we stand on the brink of a new millennium.

The 20th Century was perhaps the most paradoxical in recorded history.

It saw the greatest advances ever in human progress, as recorded in material terms; expansion of personal liberty and freedom, advances in medicine, improvements in the physical quality of life, to mention just a few.

The 20th Century also recorded the greatest slaughter of human beings ever. Beyond the two World Wars, we have seen government sponsored genocide efforts—deliberately and brutally eliminating millions of innocent men, women and children, as never before.

The 20th Century also marked the emergence of our Nation to stand as a colossus on the world stage. Yet, as we look to the 21st Century, our Nation also stands at a crossroads.

On the one hand, we are the world's leading superpower. We are perceived as a symbol of strength and of integrity. We are the "city on a hill,"—to be an inspiration to other nations.

Founded as a nation rooted in the Scriptures, enriched by our Judeo-Christian traditions of law, morality and the intrinsic worth of every human being—we are poised for a new era of leadership.

On the other hand, our Nation is beset by an assault on moral values—on our homes, families and neighborhoods—as never before. It is both overt and subtle and takes many forms.

We need a resurgence of the moral values that have made our Nation strong—the values that built our Nation; that enabled us to succeed in a revolution, to go through the fires of a Civil War, to survive two World Wars, and to emerge stronger than ever.

We need a resurgence of moral values so that America can beat back the assaults that threaten us, and I believe that no challenge facing us is more serious than drugs, which are flooding into our country from abroad at an unprecedented rate.

Drugs are destroying our children, destroying families, destroying schools and communities. Drugs cost our economy billions in lost wages and salaries, in health care costs, in welfare costs and the burdens on our judiciary and corrections systems, not to mention the tragic loss of life.

Each year, there are more than 16,000 drug-related deaths and 500,000 drug-related injuries. There are 12 million drug-related property crimes. Drugs play a role in most of the violent crime that afflicts our cities and towns.

New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani recently informed our Committee that 70 percent of all prisoners are incarcerated for drug-related crimes.

The cost of caring for each new born crack baby is estimated to be \$100,000. It is also estimated that one-third of all new AIDS cases in the United States are drug-related.

Those statistics reflect a trend that began during the 1960s and 70s, when opposition to the Vietnam War helped to glamorize drugs, sex and even violence.

Drugs were further glamorized through such media events as that famous Woodstock festival—and in movies such as "Easy Rider."

Even today, elites of Hollywood and the entertainment world—and in some political circles—still consider drugs as a form of recreation. There are even widespread efforts to legalize drugs.

Yet, without question, drugs are a prescription for despair. For the addict, and for the addict's family and loved ones—there often must be a turning to a higher power if the deadly clutches of drugs are to be escaped.

Where ever drugs gain a foothold, crime, destruction and chaos follow. Yet, where we see these scourges, we also see the possibility of hope.

Even as drug use is rising among some segments of our population, there has also been a resurgence in religious affiliation.

In the midst of danger, there is opportunity, and Journey in Faith reflects recognition of that opportunity. Our nation is in a struggle to defeat the scourge of drugs.

It is a struggle that can, and must, be won, and I would like to welcome all of you as partners in a revitalization of American culture by making it drug free and by making international narcotics trafficking a top foreign policy priority.

You are launching "Journey in Faith" at an historic moment when we are poised to enter the new millennium. It promises to be a dramatic turning point in human history. The question is whether it will be a millennium marked by darkness or light.

If America succumbs to the scourge of narcotics, then the forces of darkness will have won, and the light that makes America the world's shining city on the hill will have been extinguished.

Working together, we can defeat those forces of darkness by applying a sense of moral values in our foreign policy as we reach out to try to make this a safer and more peaceful world for all men and women.

HONORING SENATOR SAM ROBERTS

HON. BOB BARR

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a truly courageous citizen of Georgia's Seventh Congressional District, state Senator Sam Roberts.

Unlike the U.S. House of Representatives, in Georgia we have a true, part-time citizens' legislature. The Georgia General Assembly meets once a year for 40 days, conducts the peoples' business, and adjourns. Needless to say, the need to accomplish a year's work in a few months makes for late nights and long days. The pressure is only increased by the many commitments members have to families, businesses, and employers.

However, during the most recent legislative session, no Member faced a tougher battle than Senator Sam Roberts of Douglasville. A few weeks before the session began, Sam was diagnosed with a malignant tumor in one lung. He immediately began chemotherapy and radiation treatment, which has resulted in remission of the tumor. All indications are that Sam has won his battle with cancer.

Even more amazingly, throughout his treatment, Sam did not miss a single legislative day. He sat at his desk drinking orange juice and water as his doctor ordered, and kept moving full speed ahead. In the process, he set a standard for public servants everywhere, and serves as a shining example for everyone who has ever confronted a life-threatening disease. I commend Sam for his courage, and I also salute his wife Sue, and his children Sherrie, Beau, Amber, who have been right there with Senator Sam throughout his journey.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN TAX ACT

HON. TONY HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1999

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with my colleague from New York, Mr. HUGHTON, to introduce legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code to make it easier for businesses and farmers to donate food to food banks.

It can be expensive to provide food for the poor. The food must be collected, packaged, perhaps refrigerated or frozen, and transported, before it can be distributed to food banks, soup kitchens, homeless shelters and other organizations that serve the hungry. Because of this, it could make more economic sense for the businesses to discard unsold but edible food than to donate it. Indeed, billions of pounds of food are thrown away each year.

To encourage greater charitable contributions, we believe that businesses and farmers who donate food ought to receive the same types of tax incentives as do businesses who donate other types of inventory. This is not always the case.

The Good Samaritan Tax Act would do two things. First, it would equalize tax treatment of donations of food and other inventory. Secondly, all businesses, not just corporations, would be eligible for this favorable tax treatment if they donate food.

This bill has been endorsed by both industry and charitable organizations that deal with food including Second Harvest, National Council of Chain Restaurants, National Farmers Union and Food Chain.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Good Samaritan Tax Act".

SEC. 2. CHARITABLE DEDUCTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF FOOD INVENTORY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (e) of section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to certain contributions of ordinary income and capital gain property) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(7) SPECIAL RULE FOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF FOOD INVENTORY.—

"(A) CONTRIBUTIONS BY NON-CORPORATE TAXPAYERS.—In the case of a charitable contribution of food, paragraph (3) shall be applied without regard to whether or not the contribution is made by a corporation.